

UNPUBLISHED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS HELD AT CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1893.

Although Prof. M. W. Harrington originally contemplated publishing all the important contributions offered to the International Meteorological Congress, which met at Chicago, Ill., August 21-24, 1893, yet that work progressed very slowly, owing to the absence of any special provision for the expense; and the preparation for publication almost entirely ceased in 1897 after printing Parts 1, 2, and 3 as the first eight sections, i. e., pages 1-772 of United States Weather Bureau Bulletin 11.

As the years passed, the preparation of the remaining sections 9 and 10, which would have formed Part 4 of

Bulletin 11, progressed so slowly that Prof. W. L. Moore relinquished the plan of completing that bulletin.

It is believed that many of these unpublished papers still retain their value, either as contributions to Dynamic Meteorology or to Climatology, and especially as illustrating the status of meteorological science in 1893. It has therefore been decided to publish them when practicable in future numbers of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

The following communication by the late Prof. H. Wild, of the Central Physical Observatory, St. Petersburg, is now presented because of its historical interest in connection with the daily Map of the Northern Hemisphere noticed in the REVIEW for January, 1914.—[C. A.]

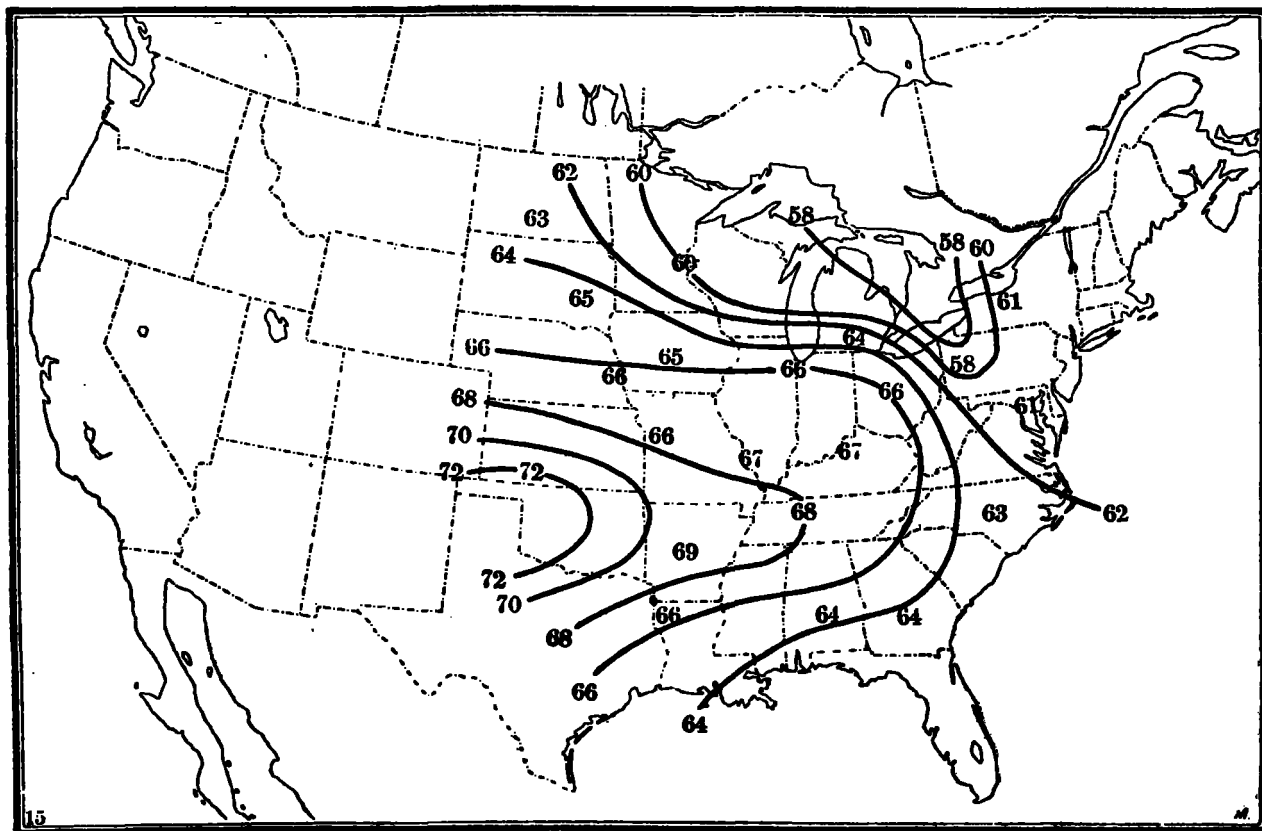


FIG. 15.—Percentage of possible sunshine between planting and harvesting of corn.

ON THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF A SERIES OF DAILY WEATHER CHARTS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES.

[Communicated to the International Meteorological Congress at Chicago, August, 1893.]

By Prof. Dr. H. WILD.

[Dated St. Petersburg, 28 June, 1893.]

In a letter dated February 10, 1893, Prof. Cleveland Abbe has asked me to prepare for presentation to this Meteorological Congress, a general statement of "The theoretical and practical importance of a series of daily weather maps of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, as complete as they may be made through the cooperation of all nations; the series to be in continuation of the maps of the Northern Hemisphere formerly published by the United States. Also to consider certain details, such as the character of the projection to be used, the reduction to normal gravity, to sea level, the observation hours, etc."

When I declined to prepare such a report, because of lack of time, Prof. Abbe again wrote under date of May 25, urging me to present at least in brief my views on this subject. In consenting to this last request, I must again ask that should this response appear rather elementary, allowance be made for the very limited leisure at my disposal.

Certainly no meteorologist will dispute the theoretical importance of daily synoptic weather maps for the whole globe, so far as this is accessible to observation. It will also be universally conceded that barometric readings from such a map should be reduced to sea level, and that only simultaneous observations can be used thereon. Both the directly observed temperatures and their departures from the respective normals should be plotted. In other regards the elements formerly published in the Bulletin of International Simultaneous Observations, at Washington, would suffice for the present. Since continued observations within the polar circles are but occasional and